

Responses to classmates - changes in attitudes toward sex

[Literature](#), [Russian Literature](#)



Part I: Response to Megan:

The argument that the contemporary era US society looks more tolerant towards extra-marital heterosexual as well as same-sex relationships between the individuals (Aulette, 2010: 193), though both of which had been strict taboo for the last several centuries in almost all regions of the globe (Macionis, 2007: 199), and hence used to be observed in closet. Similarly, commercialisation of sex certainly existed in previous era societies, where trading of girls and prostitution had been in vogue in various cultures and civilisations (Weitzer, 2007: 28). Consequently, applying of phone-sex, cyber-sex and other latest techniques does not reflect the sex commercialisation to be a new or novel social characteristic altogether. Nevertheless, sexual discussions and their projections were extremely limited ones before the advent of television, internet and mobile phones, as popularity and spread of these devices have turned the access to pornographic material quite easier, which have also multiplied the ratio of extra-marital and homosexual sex activities to a great extent (Aulette, 2010: 197).

Part II: Response to Rachel:

It is predominantly the case with the commercialisation of sex and sexual objects, which had witnessed tremendous growth in contemporary times (Weitzer, 2007: 30-1). It is true that the women are represented as sex objects in advertisements through print, electronic and social media, as well as exploited for phone-sex and cyber-sex; somehow, women in most of the cases accept to become the sex symbol and object with free consent, rather than coercion. Another adverse impact attributed to the unrestricted sex

permissions has certainly increased the percentage of teen-age sex and homosexuality (Kurdek, 2004: 882).